Mapline

A newsletter published by
The Hermon Dunlap Smith Center for the History of Cartography at
The Newberry Library

Number 92 Winter 2000-01

Giulio Ballino and the Florentine Corridoio

For humanists from Rome to Rotterdam, the dissemination of printed maps of Renaissance Florence made possible a visual impression of the city, a city renowned for its mercantile industry, literary achievements, and architectural beauty. These early modern views were hardly photographs. Like any other pictorial form, they alter, omit, and exaggerate to present elements of the urban landscape representative of political and economic power. The depiction of a Medici passageway in the image of *Fiorenza* in Giulio Ballino's *De' disegni delle più illustri città e fortezze del mondo* of 1569 demonstrates the Medici political influence on the cartography of that era. Ballino published *Fiorenza* at a crucial point in the political and urban history of the city, a time that witnessed the end of the Florentine Republic, the creation of a Medici Duke, the building of the Uffizi, the conquest of Siena, and the beginning of a Tuscan Empire.

Detail from Guilio Ballino, "Fiorenza," in *De' disegni delle più illustri città e fortezze del mondo* (Venice, 1569).

Florentine cityscapes held special significance for a city that identified itself strongly with its artistic and cultural heritage. Appearing in paintings and frescoes from the fourteenth century onward, topographical views of Florence served different purposes: some appear in scenes from the life of Christ, others in the backgrounds of portraits, and one even overshadows the hanging figure of Savonarola in a painting of his public execution. In the city hall, or Palazzo Vecchio, large-scale frescoes of Florence illustrate the history of the Republic and subsequent Medici conquests while showing the artists' skills in surveying and representing natural and architectural topographies. One of the most impressive views of the city is an image known as the "Chain Map," attributed to Francesco Rosselli, dating between 1471-82, known only through a woodcut copy in the Kupferstichkabinett of Berlin. The accuracy and detail of the layout of the houses, palaces, and city walls are considerable, allowing us to locate the artist's vantage point as the tower of Monte Oliveto. Bridges, churches, and major buildings are labeled, and the topography of the land in and around the city is rendered with variation and an illusion of three-dimensionality.

The Chain Map served as a model for many views of Florence published in atlases, chronicles, and single sheet maps, including that of Ballino. Images of the city in Hartmann Schedel's *Liber Chronicarum* (1493) and Sebastian Münster's *Cosmographiae universalis* (1550) have the same orientation and outlines defined by the

city walls and Arno River, although the number of structures has been reduced, as has the attention to architectural detail and scale. Ballino's 1569 image reframed the view modeled on the Chain Map. As Thomas Frangenberg points out, Ballino's *Fiorenza* is the first to include numbered key to monuments, allowing the viewer to locate and identify sixty items. Above the city, there are two coats of arms, one with the Florentine lily and the other with the balls, or *palle*, of the Medici family. The city hall (no. 51) has been renamed "Palazzo del Duca," referring to the Medici Duke Cosimo I de' Medici who moved his residence there in 1540. Ballino's image acknowledges Medicean rule over the city, a status that became permanent only after 1530 with the final defeat of the Republic. This reworking of the Chain Map was copied in Claudio Duchetto's single sheet version of *Fiorenza* published over ten years later in 1580.

Ballino's *Fiorenza* "updated" the Florentine cityscape by adding three fortresses and a structure labeled *Corridore*. The Fortezza di S. Miniato (no. 58), the Cittadella Vecchia (no. 59), and the Cittadella Nuova (no. 60) correspond to fortified complexes located along the periphery of the city. The Fortress of San Miniato, represented as a small extension of the church complex, had been an earthen fortification near San Miniato al Monte built under the supervision of Michelangelo during the siege of 1529. Cosimo I converted it to a permanent stone fortress in 1552. The Cittadella Nuova, today known as the Fortezza da Basso or Fortezza di S. Giovanni, was designed by Antonio da Sangallo il Giovane for Duke Alessandro de' Medici in 1534 to give protection from enemies within the city in the wake of the siege. The Corridore, or Corridoio (no. 54) runs through the center of the city linking the Palazzo del Duca (no. 51) with the Palazzo de' Pitti (no. 55) across the Arno.

The Corridoio was a unique structure in Florence. It was literally a covered, elevated corridor that spanned blocks of the city, allowing the Medici dukes and their entourage to walk above the crowd, even over the river. It began at the heart of the city, the Palazzo Vecchio (Palazzo del Duca), leading south to the Arno, turning along the riverfront and across the Ponte Vecchio, running over the church of Sta. Felicità, and ending in the the Boboli Gardens adjoining the Duke's private residence, the Palazzo Pitti. Giorgio Vasari constructed the Corridoio in a brief five–month period in 1565 as part of the celebrations for the marriage of Francesco de' Medici, the Duke's son and heir, to Giovanna of Austria, cousin of the Holy Roman Emperor Charles V. Much of the Corridoio is unobtrusive despite its extensive size and prominent location. The exterior is unadorned, punctuated by small, simple windows. When possible, the Corridoio merges with the structure below it, forming, for example, the top floor of the Uffizi Gallery or the arcaded facade of Sta. Felicità. The Ballino view, however, presents a striking, long, arcaded zig-zag across the city center.

The Corridoio was one of many new urban projects commissioned by Duke Cosimo I de' Medici. In 1546, the area between the Palazzo Vecchio and the Arno was cleared, and construction began on a large U-shaped structure to house the administrative offices of the Duke's expanding territory. Known today as the Uffizi Gallery, this grandiose building and adjoining piazza had completely transformed the space previously occupied by medieval houses and workshops. Other projects included Vasari's Loggia del Pesce (1558; rebuilt 1567); Tasso's Mercato Nuovo (1547-51); Bartolomeo Ammannati's Santa Trinità bridge (1567-69); the expansion of the Palazzo Pitti and Boboli Gardens; and the erection of the granite column in the Piazza of Santa Trinità, brought from Rome in 1560. The Corridoio contributed to this transformation of the urban fabric while serving as a platform from which the Duke could survey these changes.

Ballino's *Fiorenza* does not provide a view of the city with all of the structures existing at the time of its publication. Rather, the additions of the three fortification structures and the Corridoio were selected as most appropriate for Ballino's collection of drawings of cities and fortresses of the world, an assemblage of city views and descriptions drawing on the tradition of bound maps and atlases by Schedel, Münster, and Bordone. The choice of images and motifs show the book's partiality to structures and events relating to military conquest. For example, the depiction of Siena is dominated by groups of armed troops marching through the city in formation while there is scarce trace of the large Cathedral, Campo, and tower of the Palazzo Pubblico. Views of modern and ancient Rome are followed by a plan of the Castel Sant' Angelo, the ancient Mausoleum of Hadrian that had served as the Pope's main fortress. Similarly, Ballino's *Fiorenza* reinforces the political and military authority symbolized in the emblems of the Ducal family with the addition of the three citadels and Corridoio.

The interaction of cartography, architecture, and military planning is not unique to Ballino's work. With the advent of cannon warfare by the sixteenth century, architects such as Filarete, Michelangelo, and Antonio da Sangallo developed an architectural style of large, polygonal fortresses and bastions in the context of urban expansion and the defining of the ideal city. The surveying of gates, bridges, rivers, and walls used to create cartographic imagery also served to plan battles, sieges, and defenses. Within this framework, the

Guilio Ballino, "Fiorenza," in *De' disegni delle più illustri città e fortezze del mondo* (Venice, 1569).

prominence of the Corridoio in Ballino's *Fiorenza* reinforces the militaristic aspect of this covered passageway which provided easy and secure access between private and civic palace. Such elevated corridors had ancient and medieval precedents, the most well-known being the Passetto in Rome which links the Vatican with the Castel Sant' Angelo. Unlike the Passetto, the Florentine Corridoio has windows overlooking many areas of the city and river, which allowed the Duke to observe the activities of his citizenry and to enjoy vistas of the city over which he ruled.

The Corridoio was celebrated by sixteenth century writers, many of whom marvelled at the speed of its construction and the virtue of its practicality. Dubbed by Aldo Mannucci as a "street in the air (*strada in aere*)," the Corridoio was a vehicle of transport, a fortification structure, and a feat of architectural engineering. In the Ballino and Duchetto views of Florence, it is rendered as a long, thin wall of arches; described by Leonardo Benevolo as a "conventional symbol, a kind of aqueduct (*simbolo convenzionale, una specie di acquedotto*)." This form distinctly resembles that of an ancient aqueduct, known even today through ruins near Rome and southern France and similarly depicted in Ballino's views of other cities such as Rome and Genoa. In fact, the Corridoio itself, in a section along the riverbank, takes on the appearance of an aqueduct in the form of a series of open arches. Like domes, towers, walls, and gates, the arcade of an aqueduct is common in city views, as its stylized appearance is easy to portray and recognizable as a monumental architectural form based on ancient Roman constructions. This motif is therefore a fitting signifier for such an important political structure built by a Duke who likened himself to Augustus Caesar.

The conflation of formal properties of the Corridoio and aqueduct structures is compounded by the coincidental location of one other urban structure, whose existence can only be reconstructed from sixteenth century diaries and state archival records. This structure was a conduit built by Cosimo I to bring water from his property near the Palazzo Pitti to the fountains in the Palazzo Vecchio and Piazza della Signoria, including Ammannati's *Neptune Fountain*. Thus, the pathway marked by the Corridoio structure resembling an aqueduct in the views by Ballino and Duchetto actually *was* an aqueduct, though, like most, would have been underground. This aqueduct is described in archival record payments as "l'aquidotto dell'acqua de' Pitti per il palazzo ducale" (ASF, *Fabbriche medicee*, 2, cc. 101 v) and its course from the Palazzo Pitti over the Ponte Vecchio to the Palazzo Vecchio has been sketched onto a city map dating to around 1620 (ASF, *Miscellanea di piante*, n. 101). This aqueduct, built in 1555, would have been the first in Florence since antiquity and was celebrated as one of the Duke's finest achievements as governor and provider of the city.

It is doubtful that the engravers of the Ballino and Duchetto views were aware of the Florentine aqueduct lying under the Corridoio. What is clear is that the space linking the civic and private palaces is one highly charged with different levels of utility, appropriation, and display. While fresh water flowed underground to the city from the Medici gardens, the Duke walked above, god-like in his elevation, detachment, and surveillance. In between, the citizens of Florence carried out their business in the shops and houses of the city center and in boats and mills along the river. The arcade motif in Ballino's and Duchetto's view signals to the viewer that this space, via the structure labeled the Corridore, is now linked to the architectural constructions of ancient and Papal Rome in a manner that acknowledges Medici rule alongside civic identity.

Felicia Else
Washington University

Acknowledgments: This research, which took place at the Newberry Library, the Kunsthistorisches Institut in Florence, and the Archivio di Stato of Florence, was made possible by grants from the Andrew Mellon Foundation, the Newberry Library, the Department of Art History and Archaeology and the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences at Washington University in St. Louis. My thanks to all the participants in the Hermon Dunlap Smith Center's 1999 "Maps and Nations" Seminar, especially Jim Akerman and Kristen Block, as well as to Steve Zwicker, Maria Snyder, and William E. Wallace from the Andrew Mellon Dissertation Seminar at Washington University in St. Louis.

REFERENCES

Ettore Allegri and Alessandro Cecchi, *Palazzo Vecchio Medici* (Florence: Studio per edizione scelte, 1980).

Archivio di Stato di Firenze (ASF).

Guilio Ballino, *De' disegni delle più illustri città, & fortezze del mondo* (Venice: Appresso Bolognino Zaltieri, 1569).

Leonardo Benevolo, *La città italiana nel Rinascimento* (Milan: Edizione Il Polifilo, 1969).

Marco Chiarini and Alessandro Marabottini, eds., *Firenze e la sua immagine cinque secoli di vedutismo* (Venice: Marsilio Editore, 1994).

Giovanni Fanelli, *Firenze* (Florence: Gius. Laterza & Figli, 1997).

Firenze e provincia (Milan: Touring Club Italiano, 1993).

Giorgio E. Ferrari, Introduction to *De' disegni delle più illustri città et fortezze del mondo da Giulio Ballino (1568-69)* (Rome: Jouvence-Viella, 1988).

Thomas Frangenberg, "Chorographies of Florence. The use of city views and city plans in the sixteenth century," *Imago Mundi*, 46 (1994) 41-64.

Aldo Mannucci, *Vita di Cosimo de' Medici primo Gran Duca di Toscana* (Bologna, 1586).

Gabrielle Orefice, "Dall' immagine alla misura della città" in *Atlante di Firenze. La forma di centro storico in scala 1:1000 nel fotopiano e nella carta numerica* (Venice-Florence: Marsilio Editore, 1993), 9-34.

Martha Pollak, "Military Architecture and Cartography in the Design of the Early Modern City," in David Buisseret, ed., *Envisioning the City: Six Studies in Urban Cartography* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1998), 109-124.

Giuseppina Carla Romby, "La rappresentazione dello spazio: la città," in Leonardo Rombai, ed., *Imago et descriptio Tusciae. La Toscana nella geocartografia dal XV al XIX secolo* (Venice: Marsilio Editore), 305-360.

Giorgio Spini, ed., *Architettura e politica da Cosimo I a Ferdinando I* (Florence: L. S. Olschki, 1976).

Leon Satkowski, *Giorgio Vasari. Architect and Courtier* (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1993).

Popular Cartography and Society An NEH Summer Institute, 2001

Popular maps are excellent windows into human spatiality and geographical understanding in various cultural and social contexts. Indeed, the history of popular cartography demands to be read in light of religious culture and thought, the behavior and worldview of tourists, pedagogical practices, the structure of the marketplace, and the culture of public opinion. For five weeks this summer, the Smith Center and the Newberry will welcome 25 college and university faculty from a wide range of fields to explore these and other interpretations of commonplace maps in a new NEH summer institute entitled *Popular Cartography and Society.*

The institute will be held at the Newberry from July 9 to August 10, 2001. Smith Center director James Akerman has organized the institute, and will lead a faculty of eleven distinguished geographers, historians, cartographers, and librarians. During the first week of the institute participants will gain a general orientation to the institute theme, the library and its cartographic resources, and recent developments in cartographic historiography and theory. Of particular interest will be the recent expansion of scholarly interest in medieval, traditional non-Western, and informal or popular cartographies. Matthew Edney (University of Southern Maine) will guide our excursion through recent developments in the theory of the history of cartography. During the institute's second week we will turn our attention to an overview of the map trade and map consumption since the Renaissance with the help of David Woodward (University of Wisconsin-Madison) and Mary Pedley (William L. Clements Library, University of Michigan). In the third and fourth weeks the program will move to a series of sessions focused on particular forms of popular cartography and their social and cultural context, drawing primarily upon Anglo-American examples. John Long, director of the Newberry's *Atlas of Historical County Boundaries* project, will open this sequence with an examination of the history of historical atlases. Next, Mark Monmonier (Syracuse University) will discuss journalistic cartography and weather mapping. Jeffrey Patton (University of North Carolina-Greensboro) will follow with a discussion of the relationship between pedagogical practices, children's comprehension of maps, and school atlas design in the eighteenth through early twentieth centuries. Susan Schulten (University of Denver) will examine the interaction between cartography and American geographical and geopolitical ideas during the ascendance of the United States as a world power from the late nineteenth century to the onset of the Cold War. James Akerman will follow with a review of British and American cartography for tourists since the eighteenth century. Gerald Danzer (University of Illinois at Chicago) will examine maps produced for urban consumers in North America and the way in which they reflect daily life and planners' visions of urban futures. Finally, Michael Conzen (University of Chicago) will close the seminar sessions with a presentation on nineteenth-century county land ownership maps and atlases and their representations of American rural landscape and culture.

The seminar sessions will be supplemented by a series of workshops designed to familiarize participants with relevant Newberry collections and the research and teaching potential of popular cartography. Most afternoons during the institute will be free so that participants will have the opportunity to conduct independent research in the Newberry's renowned collections. Participants will also be encouraged to develop their research or teaching projects during the institute, and will have an opportunity to present the progress of their work during the final week.

Applications from scholars from a broad range of humanities and social science fields are strongly encouraged. Application forms and instructions and further information about the institute content, schedule, and readings may be obtained from the Newberry's Web site at http://www.newberry.org/nl/smith/PopCartPub.html or by contacting Susan Hanf at the address given on page 14 of this issue. The application deadline is March 1, 2001.

Popular Cartography and Society is supported in part by a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities, an independent federal agency.

Annotations

If given the option to acquire only one of two virtually identical maps, map collectors and curators usually choose the copy that is cleaner and has suffered the least damage over its career. But it is important to remember that maps do, indeed, have careers. During their active lifetime—that is, before they are "retired" as collectibles—they derive value from their utility to their owners or users. For many kinds of maps, the more damaged they are, they more useful they probably were. So I would suggest that, in some instances, we should value dirty maps over clean ones. Torn maps were once someone's friend in need; crisp and neatly folded ones should be eyed with suspicion.

To further the study and appreciation of the history of map use, with this issue we are inaugurating a column on map annotations. The various scribbles and stray marks, notes, calculations, and traced routes offer valuable clues about how a map was used in its prime. We have a considerable backlog of favorites that we are only too happy to share, but we will be grateful to have contributions from our readers. Inquiries may be sent to the *Mapline* editor at the addresses given on page 14 of this issue.

"Map of the Chicago & North-Western Ry., the Great Trans-Continental Route," in *Ho, for Southern Dakota! and the Black Hills!* (Chicago: H.B. Stevens, 1875).

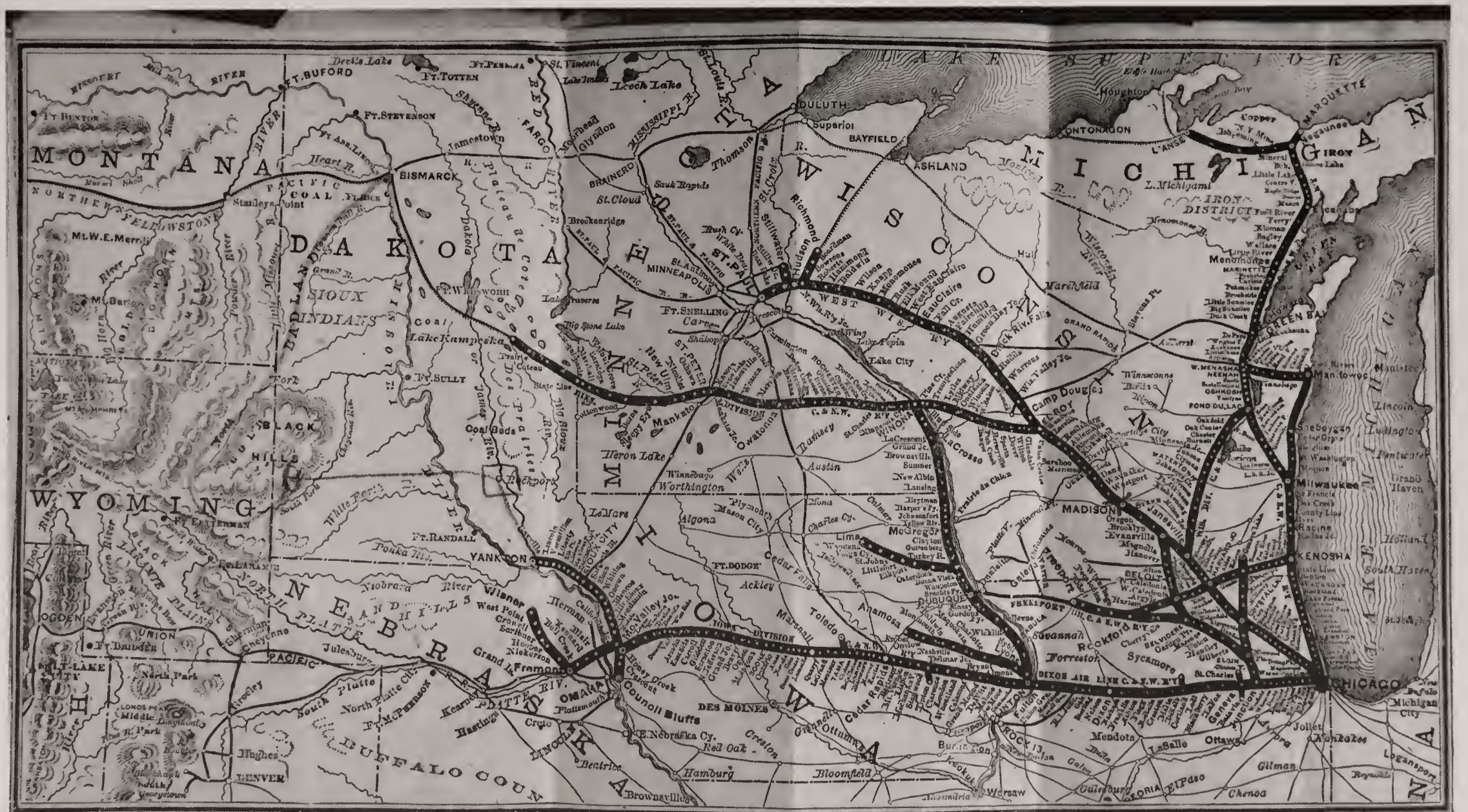
Some of the most deftly rhetorical cartography ever developed was deployed by American railroad companies competing for travelers to Western farm and range lands, mining centers, and resorts during the last decades of the nineteenth century. In order to emphasize the centrality and importance of the routes they advertised, railroad maps routinely expanded or contracted geographical distances and omitted the routes of competing lines. During the late 1870s, competition among several railroads for potential riders to the Black Hills in southwestern Dakota Territory was particularly fierce. The Black Hills had been bypassed by the planners of the first transcontinental routes, and when gold was discovered there in 1874, no direct lines to the region existed. The nearest lines struggled to keep up with the travel demands of would-be miners by providing overland coach service to the Black Hills the nearest railheads. None of these routes were particularly direct or easy, but promotional maps did their best to downplay their faults and accentuate their virtues. A pamphlet published by the Kansas Pacific Railroad for the 1877 season, for example, extols a virtue of the southern approach to the region (from Cheyenne) that was clearly on travelers' minds one year after the Battle of the Little Big Horn. It observes that "the close proximity of Government posts...guarantee an actual *security to life and property* offered by no other route." The map's designer did his best to persuade potential riders of the directness of the Kansas Pacific stages from Cheyenne by placing the map's title cartouche directly over the more direct approaches from major Eastern and Midwestern centers offered by the Chicago & North Western and the Northern Pacific.

The Chicago & North Western's response was this widely distributed map that greatly contracts the distances between the Black Hills and the western termini of the railroad's lines in eastern Dakota. This particular version of the map (on the facing page) appeared in an 1875 prospectus for a recently established colony of Army and Navy veterans at Firesteel, in what is now Aurora County, South Dakota (The colony itself is not indicated on the map, but is just northwest of Rockport, in the James River valley). The colonists apparently saw the discovery of Black Hills gold as an opportunity to lure additional settlers. In an apparent afterthought, the pamphlet closes with a proposal to send a portion of the new colonists to search for gold:

> They will first make their homesteads in our place, make some improvements and then start for the gold fields in the hills, and if successful will stay until fall, and come home to their homestead for winter. This plan makes assurance doubly sure, as they can, if the mines don't 'pan out' to suit, fall back on their homes and there failure ends, the homesteads are sure.

The Chicago-based land agent responsible for the tract, H.B. Stevens, dismisses the viability of the Union Pacific and Northern Pacific approaches to the Black Hills, as too long and unsafe. To emphasize the point he (or someone working for him) has drawn blue pencil lines depicting the overland routes from Cheyenne and Bismarck to the Black Hills in the most serpentine fashion possible (the lines, alas, are only faintly visible on the left side of our reproduction). In contrast, the pamphlet's anonymous author describes the colony's route via the Chicago and North Western and the Dakota Southern Railroad to Yankton, up the Missouri River to Rockport and 200 miles overland to the Black Hills as "almost an air line"—railroad parlance that meant straight as an arrow—over flat and well-watered country.

In this instance, we know that the blue pencil lines added to illustrate the quality and character of the various overland routes were added by the publisher of the pamphlet, as the pamphlet text refers directly to these lines. Thus the map reminds us that manuscript additions to maps are not always in the hands of end-users, but may be made by publishers or distributors in response to rapidly changing human geographies and consumer needs.



Map of the Chicago & North-Western R'y,--The Great Trans-Continental Route.

THIS IS THE BEST ROUTE TO SIOUX CITY AND YANKTON.

"Map of the Chicago & North-Western R'y., the Great Trans-Continental Route," in *Ho, for Southern Dakota! and the Black Hills!* (Chicago: H.B. Stevens, 1875). Evertt D. Graff Collection, The Newberry Library.

IMCoS International Symposium 2001 and the 14th Kenneth Nebenzahl Jr., Lectures in the History of Cartography

The Smith Center, the Newberry Library, the American Geographical Society Collection of the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, and the members of the Chicago Map Society and the Map Society of Wisconsin cordially invite you to the 2001 annual International Symposium of the International Map Collectors' Society. We are planning five days of lectures and social activities, tours, and three major exhibits showcasing the cartographic treasures of the two sponsoring libraries and of Chicago's Adler Planetarium.

The festivities will begin at the Newberry Library on Thursday evening, October 11, 2001 with the presentation of the Fourteenth Kenneth Nebenzahl, Jr., Lectures in the History of Cartography, entitled *A Taste for Maps*, a re-examination of the history of the map trade from the point-of-view of the map consumer. The lectures' principal speaker will be Dr. Mary Pedley, from the University of Michigan's William L. Clements Library. Dr. Pedley will deliver a set of three lectures on Thursday evening and Friday. On Saturday morning the format will shift to a panel of shorter papers presented by David Woodward, Markus Heinz, and Peter van der Krogt examining map consumption in Italy, the Netherlands, and Germany during the early modern period. To honor the occasion we are preparing a major exhibit showcasing approximately eighty of the Newberry's cartographic treasures dating from the fifteenth through the twentieth centuries. As always, the Nebenzahl Lectures will be free and open to the public.

Planned activities for IMCoS conference participants over the weekend include several optional tours of the architectural, cultural, historical, and cartographic highlights of Chicago. The Chicago-based events will be capped on Sunday evening with a visit to the Adler Planetarium, which is planning an exhibition of its impressive holdings of celestial cartography.

On Monday, October 15 the venue will shift 90 miles north to the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, which houses the huge research and cartographic collections of the American Geographical Society. The day in Milwaukee will begin with a reception and viewing of an exhibit of AGS treasures. A luncheon sponsored by the UWM Libraries will be followed by a series of talks on map collections and map collecting given by four pillars of the map world in the American Midwest, Chris Baruth of the AGS, Bob Karrow of the Newberry, David Woodward of the University of Wisconsin-Madison, and distinguished map dealer Ken Nebenzahl. After this symposium, our guests will enjoy a brief bus tour of Milwaukee. The day (and symposium) will end with a banquet at the Milwaukee Art Museum featuring a talk by John Hébert, Chief of the Geography and Map Division of the Library of Congress.

The AGS is also making arrangements for a post-conference tour through the beautiful landscape of southern Wisconsin on Tuesday, October 16 The tour will feature the University of Wisconsin-Madison, headquarters of the History of Cartography project and, Taliesin, the former home and architectural school of Frank Lloyd Wright.

Registration materials and further information about the conference are now available from the Smith Center and may be obtained by contacting Susan Hanf at The Hermon Dunlap Smith Center, 60 West Walton Street, Chicago, IL, 60610; phone (312)255-3659; e-mail hanfs@newberry.org.

IMCoS 2001 Provisional Schedule of Events

Thursday, October 11 (The Newberry Library, Chicago)

3 pm – 7 pm	Registration desk open
4 pm	Optional tour of the Newberry Library
7 pm – 9 pm	Nebenzahl Lectures, Opening session: Mary Pedley
9 pm	Reception

Friday, October 12 (The Newberry Library, Chicago)

8 am – 5 pm	Registration desk open
10 am – 12 pm	Nebenzahl Lectures, Session 2: Mary Pedley
2 pm – 4 pm	Nebenzahl Lectures, Session 3: Mary Pedley
4 pm – 7 pm	Reception & guided tours of the Newberry map exhibit

Saturday, October 13 (The Newberry Library, Chicago)

8 am – 5 pm	Registration desk open
9:30 am – 12 pm	Nebenzahl Lectures, Closing session: shorter papers and commentaries
12:30 pm – 1:30 pm	Official welcome to IMCoS participants and gallery walk
2 pm – 6 pm	Optional architectural tours of Chicago

Sunday, October 14 (Chicago)

9 am – 5 pm	Optional tours in and around Chicago
5 pm – 8 pm	Exhibit opening and reception at Adler Planetarium, including curator's remarks

Monday, October 15 (AGS Collection, Milwaukee)

8 am	Buses leave for Milwaukee
10 am	Buses arrive at the Golda Meir Library
10 am – 12 pm	Welcoming reception and exhibit viewing
12 pm – 1:30 pm	Lunch at the Golda Meir Library
1 pm – 4 pm	IMCoS Symposium
4 pm – 6 pm	Bus tour of Milwaukee
6 pm – 8 pm	Banquet at Milwaukee Museum of Art; keynote speaker John Hébert
8 pm	Buses leave for Chicago

Tuesday, October 16 (Milwaukee/Wisconsin)

9 am – 6 pm	Optional post-conference tour

Fire and Ice and Maps: IMCoS in Iceland, 2000

For almost twenty years, the International Map Collectors' Society (IMCoS) has held an annual symposium in host cities scattered over four continents. The 19th International Symposium convened on Friday, September 15, 2000 at the National and University Library of Iceland in Reykjavik. There were fifty-seven participants from sixteen countries, many accompanied by spouses. The library is in a bright and handsome new building on the campus of the University, about a fifteen-minute walk west of the city center.

On Friday afternoon, we traveled to The National Land Survey of Iceland in Akranes, a town of 5,000 some 30 miles north and west of Reykjavik. We had the opportunity to view many of Iceland's cartographic treasures in a three-part exhibit. The first part consisted of maps of Iceland from 1547 to 1901. Most of these maps had been assembled by a private collector, Mark Cohagen, and were acquired by the Survey in 1993. Mr. Cohagen, an American citizen long resident in Iceland, made some brief remarks about his collection. The second part of the exhibition dealt with the surveys undertaken by the Danish administration between 1900 and 1910. During this decade, the Danes completed the topographical mapping of the country at the scale 1:100,000 and those sheets, updated, still form the basic topographical coverage of Iceland. Included in this section was a selection made from 550 photographs made by the Danish surveyors, documenting both survey work and everyday life of rural and town-dwelling Icelanders. Finally, the exhibition featured several stunning aerial photographs taken recently by the National Land Survey. One of these, of a glacier dusted with volcanic ash, looks like a sheet of delicately marbled paper. The exhibit was accompanied by a descriptive booklet in Icelandic.

That evening, symposium participants converged on Hofdi House, the city of Reykjavik's official reception center and site of the 1986 summit meeting between Presidents Reagan and Gorbachev. We were welcomed by the vice-mayor of the city and had a chance to enjoy the paintings and exhibits in this fine old building, built in the early years of the twentieth century as the home of the French consul.

On Saturday morning, back at the National and University Library, we were greeted by the director, Einar Sigurðsson, who welcomed us and reminded us of the enormous cultural impact of Guðbrandur Thorlákssson, who served as bishop of Holár, in north Iceland, in the sixteenth century. Not only was he an accomplished mathematician and astronomer, who established the latitude and longitude of Holár and made the map of Iceland which appears in the 1590 edition of Ortelius's atlas, but his translation of the Bible into Icelandic is considered to have been crucial to the survival of the Icelandic language. We then heard presentations by three speakers.

Jökull Sævarsson, a librarian at the National Library, described their recently-completed project to put approximately 220 old maps of Iceland on the internet. Maps have been collected by the National Library since its founding in 1818, and were the principal research interest of the former head of the library, Harald Sigurðsson, who devoted many years to a monumental history of Icelandic cartography, a two volume work entitled *Kortasaga Íslands: Frá lokum 16. aldar til 1848* [The Cartographic history of Iceland: From the end of the 16th to 1848]. Mr. Sigurðsson donated his personal map collection to the library when it moved to its new premises, and a year later, the library acquired the map collection of the late Kjartan Gunnarsson, a pharmacist and a member of IMCoS.

Digitizing such a large number of maps and posting to the internet required collaboration with the Nordic Digital Library Center, a part of the Nordic Council for Scientific Information. All the maps were photographed in Iceland and the photos sent to the NDLC in Norway for digitization. The site, www.bok.hi.is/kort, is available in both Icelandic and English. The maps are grouped in nine broad categories, and can be searched by keywords, dates, and country of origin, or any combination of those features. The bibliographical information is kept very brief, on the theory that the map image itself will carry most of the burden of description. The project was seen

Benedetto Bordone, "Islanda," in *Isolario* (Venice, 1534). Edward E. Ayer Collection, The Newberry Library.

Abraham Ortelius, "Islandia," in *Theatrum orbis terrarum* (Antwerp, 1592). Edward E. Ayer Collection., The Newberry Library.

principally as a preservation measure, as a way of making the maps widely available while reducing wear and tear on the originals.

The second presentation was by Ágúst Gunnar Gylfason, a cartographer with the private GIS company LandMat (and, incidentally, a student of the late Prof. Richard Dahlberg at Northern Illinois University). His subject was "Björn Gunnlaugsson: Mathematician and Cartographer." Gunnlaugsson (1788-1876) was almost single-handedly responsible for mapping the interior of Iceland in the nineteenth century. Like most advanced Icelandic students of his era, he studied at the University of Copenhagen, where he won two gold medals in mathematics. While a student, he also worked as a surveyor in the Danish province of Holstein. After graduating, Gunnlaugsson returned to Iceland and got a position teaching at the high school in Bessastaðir, outside of Reykjavik, the principal seat of higher education in Iceland until the foundation of the University in 1911. In 1846 the school moved to Reykjavik and Gunnlaugsson moved with it, continuing to teach mathematics until his retirement in 1862.

The Danish government completed its hydrographical survey of the Icelandic coasts in 1822, providing for the first time an accurate picture of the outline of the country. The interior remained almost completely unsurveyed, however, and it was this gap that Gunnlaugsson set out to fill. Working on his own, or with a single assistant to help manage the ponies, he devoted virtually each summer vacation between 1833 and 1843 to systematic surveys of the interior. During the winter months, he worked-up his fair drawings and sent them to Denmark, where Olaf Nikolas Olsen merged the individual surveys onto a master map. The complete map, a large four-sheet affair, was published in Copenhagen in 1848 and remained the standard map of the country for the rest of the century. The Icelandic Literary Society sponsored the publication of Gunnlaugsson's map, the first to use exclusively Icelandic toponyms.

The final talk was by Mark Cohagen, whose collection of Icelandic maps is now owned by the National Land Survey in Akranes. Mr. Cohagen reviewed several definitions of collectors and argued that the hobby, in line with virtually every other modern pursuit, needs a theory to give it credibility and respect. He proposed thinking of collecting as a "vector activity," having both magnitude and direction, and demonstrated, with tongue only partially in cheek, how collectors might visualize their collection building in terms of two coordinates and a resulting vector.

After a coffee break, symposium participants were done the great honor of being welcomed by Ólafur Ragnar Grímsson, the President of the Republic of Iceland. Mr. Grímsson stressed the central importance of the medieval sagas to the history and culture of Iceland, and pointed out that the sagas are so closely and indelibly linked to particular places that the connection between the national culture and maps of the nation has been especially close. The Icelandic Literary Society's sponsorship of Gunnlaugsson's map demonstrates the strength of this relationship. Mr. Grímsson also recalled how, as a reader at the National Library in his student years, he would often see Harald Sigurðsson, surrounded by maps, hard at work on his magnum opus. The President then declared open the two exhibitions which the National and University Library had mounted especially for the symposium.

The first of these, on the library's main floor, was entitled "Exploring Old Landscapes." This exhibition featured 54 maps of Iceland, from Benedetto Bordone's 1547 woodcut to the 1849 lithograph of the Gunnlaugsson/Olsen map. In between there were splendid copies of the Bertelli, Zeno, Mercator, Blaeu, Sanson, and Coronelli maps, to name some of the more familiar authors. Many were in gorgeous colors and all were well mounted and illuminated. In a category by itself is the 1590 map by Abraham Ortelius, based on a manuscript by Bishop Thorlákssson, and bristling with whales, walruses, flying fish, and other sea creatures. It is one of the most decorative of Renaissance printed maps, and the National and University Library sells a reduced facsimile of it – on a mouse pad! The exhibition was accompanied by a booklet, in Icelandic and English, which reproduces twenty-three of the maps in color and includes essays by Harald Sigurðsson and Ágúst Gunnar Gylfason .

The second and much smaller exhibit was devoted to the work of Samúel Eggertsson (1864-1949). A sort of latter-day Björn Gunnlaugsson, Eggertsson was also a school teacher who spent eleven summers (1909-1919) tramping around the country, surveying and preparing maps. His were drawn and lettered by hand, mostly in black and white, and were widely distributed in the form of postcards and as illustrations in books. He was a meticulous draftsman and clearly fascinated by the visual presentation of information. Among the items exhibited were two remarkable charts: one showed the hours of sunlight, twilight, and darkness throughout the year in Reykjavik, while the other plotted Eggertsson's own life history, with columns for occupations, travels, and familial events. All the material was drawn from Eggertsson's personal papers, which form a special collection of the library.

That afternoon, we moved to the original home of the National and University Library, a handsome stone building near the town center dating from 1909. Now operated by the city of Reykjavik as the "Culture House," it is a venue for exhibitions, lectures and other public programs. Here we viewed an exhibition of maps

of Iceland appearing in books and atlases and heard a lecture by Sumarliði Ísleifsson. Mr. Ísleifsson, the author of a recent book on early prints of Iceland, spoke on some of the earliest iconography of the Island, that found on Olaus Magnus' *Carta marina* of 1539. Olaus' map shows all of Scandinavia, and was commonly used as a source for later maps of the northland. Ísleifsson considers its depiction of Iceland to have been the most influential image of the country in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Small drawings on the map indicate, among other features, the wooded nature of the island, flora and fauna, agriculture, thermal springs, and volcanoes, which Olaus believed to be the gates of hell. In the evening, there was a gala dinner at the Saga Hotel for symposium participants, who were treated to a concert of traditional Icelandic songs and Italian operatic arias by soprano Kristín R. Sigurðardóttir, accompanied by Sigurður Marteinsson.

On the following day, Sunday, a number of IMCoS participants enjoyed a refreshing swim in the warm, mineral-rich water of "The Blue Lagoon," some 25 miles south of Reykjavik. This year-round, open-air pool is filled with geothermally-heated seawater and has become one of the country's most popular attractions in recent years. Sunday afternoon featured a visit to the Reykjavik city hall, a strikingly modern building on the shore of *Tjornin*, the little lake in the center of town. Here we saw a most impressive topographical model of Iceland which measures at least 20 x 30 feet. It was meticulously assembled by gluing together individual contour layers, and one of the more mathematically dexterous observers calculated that there was no vertical exaggeration. Unfortunately, the map was devoid of text, and so we remained in the dark as to its exact scale, author, date, or method of construction.

After the city hall, we were bussed to the open air museum at Arbaer, six miles outside of town. On the site of this old farmstead, a number of buildings have been brought together from all over the country to illustrate various styles and periods of architecture. We were given guided tours of two of the oldest structures, a mid-nineteenth century country church with sod walls and roof, and a home of the same vintage. As was traditional, the house was connected to a barn which, in turn, was connected to an older (and much more primitive) house. Here the kitchen consisted of a stone fire-pit with a large iron kettle suspended above it and a smoke hole in the ceiling. Our guide pointed out that the word for kitchen in Icelandic is *eldhús*, which literally means "fire-house." The largest building at Arbaer contains a very informative and well-designed exhibition entitled "The History of Reykjavik - From Farmstead to City." At the end of a long day, we returned to the National and University Library, where we were treated to coffee and traditional Icelandic pancakes, thin, blintz-like confections, sprinkled with sugar and rolled up — delicious!

On Monday and Tuesday, many participants stayed on to take part in one or more of five optional tours that took them to other parts of the country to see glaciers, volcanic islands, hot springs, geysers, waterfalls, tropical greenhouses, and even (in the far north) a rather premature snowstorm.

IMCoS 2000 in Reykjavik provided a splendid opportunity to view a wide range of extraordinary old maps and to learn from symposium speakers and informal conversations with fellow collectors and librarians. Many thanks to all the IMCoS 2000 planners and hosts for a memorable introduction to a little-known, yet fascinating country.

Robert W. Karrow, Jr.

Recently Published

Brannon, Gary and Les Harding, eds. *Carto-Quotes: An Inspirational Companion for the Map-Maker and Map-User.* Kitchner, ON: Upney Editions, 1996. 151p., paper. ISBN 0-9681403-1-9, $17.96.

> I sometimes wonder if two-thirds of the globe is covered in red carpet.
>
> —Charles, Prince of Wales, comment after Australian and U.S. tour, 1985.
>
> Spiggy's body was an illustrated map: accidents at work, fights, neglect, poverty, all had found visible reminders that Spiggy had lived.
>
> —Sue Townsend, *The Queen and I*, 1992
>
> We say the cows laid out Boston. Well, there are worse surveyors.
>
> —Ralph Waldo Emerson, *Conduct of Life*, 1890.

This slim volume presents roughly 500 quotations by 325 authors bridging all eras from antiquity (Herodotus, the Bible, Aristotle) to the twentieth century (Mark Monmonier, Ronald Reagan, Alvin Toffler). It light-heartedly dips and browses randomly through the history of international politics, geography, poetry, surveying, and sundry other subjects related to mankind's maps and world views. The alphabetical arrangement of entries by author provides conventional access to the book's content. This often heightens the reader's enjoyment of unrelated entries that appear one after the other, for while they originated far removed from each other in the time and space, they are serendipitously placed side by side. For example, the musings of Otto van Bismarck, Willem Blaeu, and William Bligh are presented sequentially, allowing the reader to meander rudderless but happily through an eclectic collection of quotes.

Any attempt to review a work explicitly dedicated to a non-academic audience should not be taken too

seriously. Nonetheless, in the hope that the editors may someday issue an expanded edition of their work, it would benefit from the inclusion of chronological, geographical, occupational, and topical indices, commonly found in other books of quotation. Since the entries are already alphabetized by author, the author index provided at the end of the book is redundant. It could, however, in a future edition, provide the editors the freedom to shuffle quotes into a more creative and complementary juxtaposition, as well as improve sales to a wider range of libraries and multi-disciplinary scholars. As it stands now, *Carto-Quotes* is recommended for map collectors and all map and geography libraries.

Patrick A. Morris, Newberry Library

McIntosh, Gregory C., *The Piri Reis Map of 1513*. Athens: University of Georgia Press, 2000. xiv, 230p. 34 ills. ISBN 0-8203-2157-5. $40.

Relatively few maps have been the subjects of book-length studies, but then few maps have been as frequently cited or outrageously misinterpreted as the 1513 manuscript map by the Turkish admiral Piri Reis. Gregory McIntosh's readable, scholarly, and sound monograph serves to explain the real significance of this now legendary map while exploding the many crackpot theories which it and other early maps have engendered. Here at last is the definitive refutation of Mallery's 6000-year old map, Hapgood's "ancient sea kings," and von Däniken's space-alien cartographers. Such notions have, of course, been debunked in numerous scholarly articles, but McIntosh's book bids fair to have a relatively wide distribution and is likely to be read by the curious and imaginative non-historians to whom these fancies are often so appealing. Along the way, he exemplifies the intelligent use of the kinds of evidence that can actually be gleaned from old maps by careful analysis, especially of their toponymy. Above and beyond the debunking, he makes a strong case for the importance of Piri Reis' map as transmitting information directly from Columbus about his conception of America. A note on Piri's map explicitly refers to his use of "a map drawn by Qul nb [Columbus] in the western region," a map obtained from a Spanish sailor captured by Piri and his uncle Kemal in 1501. McIntosh adduces considerable evidence to show that this Colombian map cannot have been made later than 1496, after the completion of the second voyage.

Robert W. Karrow, Jr, The Newberry Library

Dahl, Edward H. and Jean-Francois Gauvin, *Sphæræ Mundi: Early Globes at the Stewart Museum*. Les éditions du Septentrion (ISBN 2-89448-159-4) and McGill-Queen's University Press (ISBN 0-7735-2166-6), 2000. 204p., illustrations, index. $49.95.

In a masterful mix of images and text, Edward Dahl and Jean-Francois Gauvin document the little known but impressive globe collection at Montreal's Stewart Museum. Containing over 40 antiquarian globes, of which all but eight predate the 19th century, the Stewart's collection ranks among the most important in North America. This beautifully produced book features color images on or facing virtually every page, including thirty-four full-page illustrations of items from the collection..

Peter van der Krogt's excellent introduction traces the history of globe production from antiquity to the nineteenth century. There is a good commentary on the various uses of globes from scientific, to educational, to artistic. Next there follows a lengthy section by Robert Derome entitled "An Art Historian's Approach to Globes." Derome provides an interesting discussion of the Stewart's collection arranged by bases and stands. The commentaries on construction materials, conservation, and craftsmanship are equally enlightening.

The remainder of the book is organized geographically, with chapters devoted to globes from the Netherlands, England, Germany, Italy, Swedan and France. This reflects the organization of the exhibit mounted in conjunction with the book. In both venues, it allows for dissemination of the varying national contexts in which the globes were produced. Among the many treasures fully described in the book is a 1533 French cellestial globe fabricated with gilded bronze. *Sphæræ Mundi* makes available the images, analysis, and history of an outstanding collection in an impresive manner that collectors, academics, and a general audience will enjoy.

Arthur Holzheimer, The Newberry Library

Delano-Smith, Catherine and Roger J. P. Kain, *English Maps: A History*. London: The British Library; Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1999. xiv, 320p., 163 ills., 26 col. pl. ISBN 0-8020-4742-4. $40.

Since the advent of the "new cartographic history" exemplified most fully in J. B. Harley and David Woodward's *History of Cartography* (1987-), the idea of a national history of cartography has gone out of vogue. The genre seemed old-fashioned, based on chauvinistic premises, and offered little more than a chronological picture-book of maps showing one nation. This volume, however, should give a whole new lease on life to the idea of a national history. It is a rich, amply-documented, thoughtful, and highly nuanced treatment of many types of maps from the middle ages through the nineteenth century. The maps described and illustrated have only one thing in common: they were all made in England. The authors have mastered a tremendous corpus of maps, but the questions they bring to them are not the old ones of chronology, precedence, and geographical fidelity, but the new history's concerns with the societal and cultural forces that demanded the maps and with the people who used them. They are certainly correct, as they

state in the preface, that "the present book is the first full-length exploration of the political, religious, social and economic enmeshing of maps in the history of any nation state." The new approach is most evident in the book's topical arrangement. Beginning with a survey of the wide range of maps made in medieval England, the authors discuss maps showing the country and its political divisions, maps of private property, maps for travel, maps of urban areas, and "Maps of Everyday Life." A brief final chapter, "The Lottery of Map Survival," addresses the "silences," known or surmised, in the cartographic records from which a history such as this is written.

Many unique cartographic productions came out of the English experience, and they are well explained here. But because of their overriding concern with the intellectual springs of some broad types of maps, Delano-Smith and Kain also provide a solid introduction to European cartographic traditions. Other national traditions could probably be mined to illustrate many of the same points, but each would doubtless have its own unique contributions. With *English Maps* as a model, we can hope for a shelf of national histories that will both deepen and broaden the knowledge of our field.

Robert W. Karrow Jr., The Newberry Library

Smith Center News Briefs

Cartography Fellows

Alfred Hiatt, a Research Fellow in English at Trinity College, has been awarded a Short-Term Fellowship in the History of Cartography for Spring 2001 His work is on "Terra Incognita: Representations of the Unknown Southern Continent on World Maps, 1400-1625."

The Newberry Library's Short-Term Fellowships in the History of Cartography are funded by a generous gift from Arthur and Jan Holzheimer. They are open to applicants holding a Ph.D. and Ph.D. students at the dissertation stage who are working on projects related to the history of cartography and focused on cartographic materials in the Library's collection. They are restricted to work in residence at the Newberry Library and are available for periods of two weeks to two months. A stipend of $1,200 per month accompanies the fellowship. For more information about the Short-Term History of Cartography Fellowships, contact the Committee on Awards, The Newberry Library, 60 West Walton Street, Chicago, IL 60610-3380; e-mail research@newberry.org; http://www.newberry.org/nl/research/L3rfellowships.html.

Mapline (ISSN 0196-1881) is published by the Hermon Dunlap Smith Center for the History of Cartography at the Newberry Library. The cost of an annual subscription is $10 for delivery to North America, $15 for all other subscribers. Back issues (as available) can be purchased for $2.50 each. An index of back issues and selected current features can be viewed online at *www.newberry.org/nl/smith/mapline.html.* Submission of news items or lead articles for *Mapline* is encouraged, and should be addressed to Susan Hanf, *Mapline* Editor, The Newberry Library, 60 West Walton Street, Chicago, IL 60610-3380, email smithctr@ newberry.org.

New Historic Maps Web Site Planned

The Smith Center is developing a Web site using historic maps to teach the geographical dimensions of American history. When launched at the end of 2002, **"Historic Maps in K–12 Classrooms"** will include images of at least eighteen maps from the Newberry Library's renowned collections dating from the 15th to 18th centuries. The maps will be grouped into modules that explore six themes in United States historical geography: discovery and encounter, migration and settlement, environmental history, transportation, political and military geography, and the geography of communities. Each map will include zoomable and printable map images, historical background and commentary on the maps, interactive student exercises, and four sets of lesson plans. The lesson plans will be grouped into four grade levels, K–2, 3–5, 6–8, and 9–12, and are designed to accommodate a variety of curricula. Secondary and elementary teachers who would like more information or who are willing to test a preliminary version of the web site in their classrooms during the 2001-2002 school year are encouraged to contact the The Hermon Dunlap Smith Center, The Newberry Library, 60 W. Walton Street, Chicago, IL 60610; phone 312-255-3659; email smithctr@newberry.org.

· "Historic Maps in K–12 Classrooms" is supported in part by a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities, an independent federal agency.

Indian-French Encounters Symposium

The Newberry Library's Center for Renaissance Studies, in collaboration with the D'Arcy McNickle Center for American Indian History, and the Hermon Dunlap Smith Center for the History of Cartography, will host **"Indian-French Encounters in New France," February 22-24, 2001.** This symposium will examine the interactions between indigenous and French peoples in colonial New France. Featured events include public lectures and specialized workshops for teachers and graduate students. On French mapping and cartographic evidence, cultural exchange, creolization, and economic interdependence, as well as the movie *Kanata* (Sioui-Labelle, 1998). Events will be held at the Newberry Library and the Alliance Française; reservations are required. For reservations or additional information, contact the Center for Renaissance Studies at 312-255-3514; email renaissance@newberry.org.

To the Ends of the Earth

In a world increasingly linked through electronic media and vast transportation networks, the polar regions remain unpaved, largely unpopulated, and difficult to

access. Although the scientific explorations of this century have mapped and studied these vast cold spaces, they remain, except for scattered research sites, largely as they have been for thousands of years. A perennial "last frontier," the far North and the far South and the dramatic stories of expeditions lost and rescued, continue to excite the imagination. From October 7, 2000 to January 13, 2001 the Newberry mounted an exhibit detailing retelling these compelling stories through a combination of maps, first-hand accounts, artifacts, and paintings drawn primarily from the Library's Gerald F. Fitzgerald Polar Collection. This suitably wintry exhibit, entitled *To the Ends of the Earth*, was curated by Dr. Robert W. Karrow, Jr., the Newberry's Head of Special Collections and Curator of Maps (and part-time polar enthusiast). A catalogue of the Fitzgerald Collection was published simultaneously by the library. *The Gerald F. Fitzgerald Collection of Poalr Books, Maps, and Art at the Newberry Library* was compiled by David C. White and Patrick A. Morris and edited by Robert W. Karrow, Jr.. It may be acquired by contacting from the Newberry Library Bookstore, 60 W. Walton Street, Chicago, IL 60610; email nbybks@semcoop.com; phone 312-255-3520.

Briefly Noted

Conferences and Workshops

The Historical Museum of Southern Florida presents the Eighth Annual **Miami Map Fair, February 2-4, 2001**. For more information, contact the Greater Miami Convention & Visitors Bureau, 701 Bricknell Ave., Suite 2700, Miami FL 3313; phone, 305-539-3000 or 1-800-539-3000.

The Australian Map Circle (AMC) 2001 Conference will be held in Hobart, Tasmania, **February 4-7, 2001**. Conference information and the registration brochure are now available on the AMC web site, http://www.lib.unimelb.edu.au/collections/maps/amc/. For a hardcopy of the conference brochure, please contact John Cain, Secretary - Australian Map Circle at j.cain@unimelb.edu.au; phone, 3-8344 8416 (bh); fax, 3-9347 0974.

The **19th International Conference on the History of Cartography** will convene at the Biblioteca Nacional in Madrid, **July 1–6, 2001**. The conference theme is "The Cartography of Spain and Iberoamerica." The conference will be conducted in English, French, and Spanish. Additional information can be found at http://www.bne.es, or contact XIXth International Conference on the History of Cartography, Biblioteca Nacional de España, Paseo de Recoletos 20, 28071 Madrid, Espana; phone 915807726; fax 915807716; email 19.ichc@bne.es.

"Cultural Encounters in the Indian-Pacific Region, 1200-1800," will be held **July 10–13, 2001** at The University of Western Australia. The principal theme will be the interaction between European and established or indigenous cultures in the Indian-Pacific region; keynote speakers will include Evelyn Edson and Jerry Brotton. For more information, contact Dr Pamela Sharpe, Department of History, The University of Western Australia WA 6907; email, pasharpe@cyllene.uwa.edu.au; fax 8 9380 1069; http://www.arts.uwa.edu.au/ANZAMEMS/cultural_encounters.html

"Digital Cultural Heritage III: Finding Aids and Analysis Tools in Archives and Memory Institutions," a conference exploring the integration of developments in finding aids with innovations in text and other analysis tools, will take place at the Maastricht McLuhan Institute, **July 11–14, 2001.** Information will be posted at www.amsu.edu after January 2001, or contact Alana Herny, Amsterdam Maastricht Summer University, P.O. Box 53066, 1007 RB, Amsterdam, The Netherlands; 20 620 0225; fax 20 6249368; email alana@amsu.edu.

Map Societies and Lectures

The **Washington Map Society** will meet on **February 15** for Professor Harold Brodsky's (University of Maryland) presentation on "The Holy Land Map of Avraham bar Yaacov," Amsterdam, 1695. On Tuesday, **February 27**, the Society will take a field trip to Waverly Auctions in Bethesda, MD for a presentation by owner Dale Sorenson with remarks by Eric Wolf. The Washington Antiquarian Book and Print Fair will be held **March 2-4**. The topic for the **March 22** meeting is Pierre Sales presentation of "Innovation: Reformatting History and Education." The National Geographic Society Headquarters, Washington, DC is the destination for a field trip on **April 19** that will explore the development of the 7th edition of the National Geographic World Atlas. On **April 21** the society will embark on a field trip to see the New York Public Library Exhibit "Heading West: Mapping the Territory" and to visit the New York Antiquarian Book Fair. Meetings (except field trips) will be held at 7 PM in the Geography and Map Division of the Library of Congress. For more information, contact Thomas Sander at 703-426-2880; email sanderva@erols.com.

The program for the 2000-2001 **"Maps and Society" lecture series** has been announced. On **February 22**, the Hakluyt Society will sponsor James W. Kelly (University of Oxford), who will speak on "The Voyage of the 'Trinity' in the Pacific (1680-1682): Buccaneers, Chartmakers, and the Keys to a Private Sea." Professor Daniel L. Small (Fordham University) will present "From Verbal to Graphic Cartographies: The Case of Late Medieval Marseille" on **March 8**, followed by Dr. Roger Batty's (Keio University) presentation of "Roman Mapping of the Provinces" on **March 22**. The **April 26** meeting features Dr. Noël Golvers (Catholic University Leuven) speaking on "European Jesuits as cartographers of China in the Last Decades of the seventeenth Century." "Early Modern cartography and the 'studiolo'" by Dr. Margriet Hoogvliet (Riksuniversiteit Groningen) on **May 24** completes the

series. Meetings are held at The University of London's Warburg Institute. Direct inquiries to Tony Campbell at 20 7412 7525; email tony.campbell@bl.uk.

The Michigan Map Society will meet on **March 21** to hear a presentation by John Hyman on "The Maps of John Speed." On **May 9**, Marion Jackson will speak about "Inuit Maps and Drawings of Canada." For further information, contact Brian Dunnigan at 734-764-2347 or Justin Krasnoff at 734-665-2236.

The **Map Society of Wisconsin** presents "Teaching with Maps" by Bruce Fetter (University of Milwaukee-Madison) on **February 15** at 7 PM. Jim Engstrom, a GIS Specialist with the Bureau of Land Management will speak on "Land Use Mapping" on **April 18** at 7 PM. "Milwaukee County in Maps," a field trip to the Milwaukee County Historical Society will take place on **May 19** at 1:30 PM.. Meetings are held at the AGS Collection, 3rd floor east wing, Golda Meir Library, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee. For more information, call 414-229-6282.

The recently formed **William P. Cumming Map Society,** Chapel Hill, NC, promotes the study of cartography and its history, encourages map collecting, and supports the preservation of the world's cartographic heritage. All who love maps, who want to learn more about them, and who want to meet others who share a similar passion, are encouraged to join. Please contact Jay Lester by email, jwl@mindspring.com, for further information.

Fellowships and Awards

The **Washington Map Society** invites undergraduate, graduate, and post-doctoral college and university students to apply for its annual **Walter W. Ristow Prize**. Entries are to be research papers or bibliographic studies related to cartographic history or map librarianship. Papers must be submitted in English and may not exceed 7,500 words; a shorter edition of a longer paper is permitted. Papers must be fully documented in a style of the author's choice (endnotes preferred). Inclusion of clear graphics supporting the paper is appreciated. The winner will receive $500, a one-year membership in the Washington Map Society, and the paper will be published in the *Portolan*, the journal of the Washington Map Society. Entries must be postmarked by June 1, 2001. Please contact John Docktor for additional information and application guidelines: WMS Ristow Prize, John Docktor, 150 S. Strathcona Drive, York PA, 17403-3833, USA; email jdocktor@cyberia.com.

Exhibits

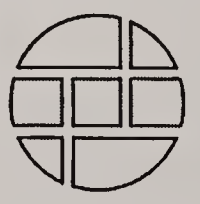
The Harvard Map Collection's current exhibit, "**A House Divided: Maps of the Civil War,**" focuses on thirty-five Civil War period maps including maps presented to the Library by the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. Other highlights include a manuscript map of the Topsail Sound area in North Carolina, a manuscript outlining Lee's retreat to Appomattox, and a common 1859 map of Charleston Harbor made uncommon by the addition of several Boston newspaper clippings describing Civil War actions. The exhibit will run through March 1, 2001 in the Map Gallery of Pusey Library in Harvard Yard. Selected images from the exhibit are available for viewing on the Harvard Map Collection webpage, http://www.hcl.harvard.edu/maps/civilwar/. With the exception of University holidays the exhibit is available for viewing Monday-Friday from 9 am - 5 pm.

Web News

The Osher Map Library and Smith Center for Cartographic Education announce the on-line availability of their current exhibition, "Charting Neptune's Realm: From Classical Mythology to Satellite Imagery," at http://usm.maine.edu/maps/exhibit8/. Guest curator Donald S. Johnson, author of *Phantom Islands of the Atlantic* and *Sea of Darkness: The Four Voyages of Henry Hudson*, brings his experience as an ocean sailor to bear on the history of nautical charts, asking the question: what is there about the "empty" and ever changing ocean that can be mapped, and how have features such as winds and currents been mapped? As with all OML web exhibitions, this exhibit contains the images and text of the exhibition mounted in the gallery. The previous exhibition, "Worldly Treasures: A Fifth Anniversary Celebration," remains on-line at http://usm.maine.edu/maps/exhibit7/. This exhibition explores the phenomenon of the cartographic "treasure," both the rare and beautiful treasures of the 15th and 16th centuries and the intellectual wealth of the 19th and 20th century maps.

The most recent addition to the **American Memory on-line collections**, "The American Revolution and Its Era: Maps and Charts of North America and the West Indies, 1750-1789," presents an important historical record of the mapping of North America and the Caribbean. Almost 600 of the 2000 items are original manuscript drawings, a large number of which are the work of such famous mapmakers as John Montresor, Samuel Holland, and Claude Joseph Sauthier, as well as large groups of maps by three of the best 18th century map publishers in London: Thomas Jefferys, William Faden and Joseph Frederick Wallet Des Barres. This collection can be found at http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/gmdhtml/armhtml/armhome.html.

The new edition of the **National Atlas of Canada** is available at http://atlas.gc.ca. This site offers an interactive mapping tool as well as a full range of information, resources, and links related to Canadian geography.



The Hermon Dunlap Smith Center for the History of Cartography was founded in 1972 at the Newberry Library to promote the study of the history of cartography through public programs, research projects, fellowships, courses of instruction, and publications. Further information about the Center is available on request from the Director, **James R. Akerman**, The Newberry Library, 60 West Walton Street, Chicago, IL 60610-3380; email akermanj@newberry.org. Visit the Newberry Library's Web site, *www.newberry.org*, to find more information about its fellowships, cartographic collections, and the various activities and publications of the Smith Center.